Amnsements Co-Night.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—S:15—"Pon."

CASINO—S.—"The Queen's Lace Handkerchief."

HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE—S.—"Cheek."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2 and S.—"The Rajah."

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—S.—"A Bunch of Keys,

or The Hotel."

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Ensiness Monces.

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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The French have captured the town of Tamatave in Madagascar. === The number of victims of the Sunderland calamity is now over 200. ____ The American tariff on works of art was discussed in the Italian Chamber of Deputies yesterday. ____ A destructive fire has occurred in Lyons. === The rebels in Hayti are said to be meeting with successes.

DOMESTIC .- A ballot without result for United States Senator was taken by the New-Hampshire Legislature, yesterday. - Delegates to the Ohio Democratic State Convention began gathering at Columbus. = M. S. Nichols & Co., the leading wheat commission tirm of Chicago, suspended. A reservoir containing 650,000,000 gallons of water burst at Smartville, Col. _____ Chester H. Krum. of St. Louis, made a statement showing that he was not a defaulter, === The captain and crew of the abandoned echooner Ephraim and Anna arrived at Vineyard Haven. === Severe rain storms damaged property in several States.

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-The plan of reorganization was adopted by the Republican Central Committee yesterday === The Rifle Team sailed on the Alaska. == Chauncey M. Depew delivered an address before the State Press Association. The United States Grand Jury made a presentment in regard to the Ludlow Street Jail, === Barnes won the Coney Island Derby, and Swift, Breeze, Flower of Meath, Volusia, Tolu and Joe Lewis won the other Sheepshead Bay races. === The suspension of R. H. Parks & Co., brokers, was announced. John Devoy was sentenced to sixty days' im-risonment. — The Atlantic Yacht Club held its eighteenth annual regatta. - Wong Ching Foo, inal libel. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver | of prices. dollar (41212 grains), 82.11 cents, ___ Stocks were dull, but fluctuated wildly, and closed irregu-

lar and feverish. THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy followed by fair or clear weather, with slight changes in the temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 86°; lowest, 65°; aver-

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, poetpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which in-

The Republican Central Committee have taken a long step forward in promoting harmony and unity in the party in this city. Yesterday afternoon the report recently prepared by the Committee on Suggestions was adopted by the Executive Committee with only one dissenting voice. In the evening the General Committee took the same action with the same unanimity. There was considerable discussion; but it seemed mainly for the purpose of eliciting information as to details. The time for the new registration of the party is set for November; but all Republicans, whether belonging to the District Association or not, can vote at the primaries, which will precede the election this fail.

The Liberty of the Press was conspicuously before the public yesterday. In the Court of General Sessions, Mr. John Devoy, of The Irish Nation, was condemned to sixty days' imprisonment for criminal libel. Before he was sentenced, however, he made a few remarks which were listened to with attention. In the Madison Square Theatre the New-York Press Association was addressed by the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. As was natural, both Mr. Devoy and Mr. Depew selected the Liberty of the Press for their theme. The points made by each will be found printed elsewhere in this paper. The Irish editor considered the subject strictly from a personal point of view, while Mr. Depew, feeling treer, perhaps, discussed it impersonally. Mr. Devoy spoke in a tone of regret and left the impression on his heavers that in his opinion the Liberty of the Press in this country was somewhat more restricted than it ought to be. Mr. Depew, on the other hand, spoke cheerfully, pointing out how much the Nation owes to the Unshackled Press. Those who had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Depew yesterday doubtless hope to hear him again : but the friends of Mr. Devoy certainly hope that he will never again be called upon to speak under similar circum-

The fratricidal tussle of the Democrats in Ohio will begin to-morrow in their State Convention in Columbus. It is still uncertain who will have the dubieus honor of leading the party to deteat this fall. Judge Hoadly hopes to be selected as the candidate for Governor, chiefly because he is the recognized champion of the liquor interests. Congressman Geddes thinks he has a chance, for, besides being on the side of the rum-sellers, he is a popular Methodist. His two sets of friends do not mix well, to be sure ; still Mr. Geddes is what Mr. J. G. Thompson, of Ohio, calls "a slick one," and se evidently hopes to use them both to his ad-Vantage. The other man who was in sight on I tinue to vote with the Opposition, whether the I question and shall have a plain answer. I solemnly

the home stretch last night is General Ward. It will be seen from a letter from Ohio to be found on another page of THE TRIBUNE that he has, perhaps, the best chance of winning, especially as Mr. Thurman is for him. His record as an old-fashioned Democrat is his strong point. Whatever the issue may be, the Republicans await it with calmness. They have adopted right methods for the canvass, their organization is thorough, and with earnest work they are sure to beat any man their opponents choose to set up against Judge Foraker.

It is only a week ago to-day that THE TRIBUNB denounced the Ludlow Street Jail as "probably the worst managed institution of the kind in the State." Yesterday the United States Grand Jury handed to Judge Benedict a presentment against the management of the jail which sustains in the strongest manner all that was said on the subject in these columns. According to the jurors their investigations at the jail resuited in "shocking and repulsive" disclosures. The food for prisoners is insufficient, offensive, and barbarously served. This is to induce the unhappy inmates of the place to take board at \$15 a week at the keeper's table. Prisoners who will not do so, or cannot, are denied many reasonable privileges. The cells are in a filthy and revolting condition. Liquor is openly sold. Unless Sherift Davidson has some adequate answer to make to this scorching arraignment it is hard to see how the Governor can avoid removing him from office in case charges should be properly preferred against him; and certainly a presentment like this should be followed by such charges. Mr. Cleveland would be in an embarrassing position of course. It is only a few days ago that he signed a bill in the interest of the Sherift and the Democratic party which authorized the easy transfer of inmates of the Tombs to the prison pen in Ludlow-st. This meant 60 cents a day clear profit for Mr. Davidson for every prisoner thus transferred. But, despite his embarrassment, Governor Cleveland would hardly dare refuse to fulfil a plain duty in so outrageous a case as this.

" CORNERS" AND THEIR CURE. The collapse of a powerful clique of speculators who have been trying to make a "corner" in lard is hailed as a public benefit. If it is so, why is not the formation of such a "pool" held to be contrary to the public welfare? Why are not speculators, if they seek to fix unnaturally high prices upon any of the articles of prime necessity, held to be public enemies? It may be objected that nobody can say that

any price is a natural one, or show that any other is unnatural and excessive. Practically, this is not true. Speculators may argue about it as they please, but as to nearly all the articles of prime necessity, the cost of production is measurably known. Europe as well as America knows the cost of wheat on the Dalrymple farm, and the cost of transportation thence. Practical farmers can tell at what price for corn in the crib it is more profitable to feed it to hogs, and packers can tell whether, with corn at a certain price, hogs are too high. Recognized organs of that business compute that, with hogs at \$5 per hundred pounds, gross weight, lard in tierces is worth \$8 58 per hundred pounds, and with hogs at \$7, lard is worth \$11 86, and so on. These calculations are familiar in many trades. About some things there may be reasonable dispute; about the cost of iron, for instance, where so much depends upon the kind of furnace, and the quality of ore and fuel, and the proximity of each to the others; or about the cost of oil, since nobody knows whether the supply may be indefinitely increased or indefinitely diminished. But it may be said of most articles that they have a natural and legitimate range of prices. A combination to "corner" any article of general use and necessity is intended, as everybody knows, to extort from consumers a price which Editor of The Chinese American, was arrested for crimis not natural, but beyond the natural variation

> It has been held by the Legislatures and Courts of some States that all such combinations are contrary to public policy. But, as THE TRIBUNE has often pointed out, it has been found difficult to prevent or even to define them. A simple remedy, many times suggested, is to prohibit "option" dealings, or sales of property not owned by the seller. But dealers object that such a step would take away a great part of their business. No doubt it would. But the public endeavors to take away the whole of the business of the faro dealer, on the ground that it is contrary to the public

> welfare. The speculator replies that gambling in grain, provisions, cotton and other products is not contrary to the public welfare. It makes a larger market, and thus conduces to steadiness of prices, so that consumers lose less at one time, and producers less at another, than "they would otherwise lose." A performance like that of McGeoch's casts a flood of light upon this reasoning. The protonged holding of prices at a fictitious level, and the violent fall of 20 per cent in an hour, were equally harmful to every legitimate public interest. From first to last, the public suffered, and only a few speculators had any chance to gain. Yet public opinion does not seem ripe for the application of any effective remedy.

IRISH ALLIANCES.

Sir Stafford Northcote's sensitiveness respecting the general conduct of the Opposition is natural. He is their responsible leader and any strictures upon their political tactics are reflections upon his personal honor. He has chosen to deal with Mr. Bright's recent utterance as a wanton aspersion and a breach of Parliamentary privilege; yet the vote of the Commons on his resolution of censure amply sustained the orator's charge. Mr. Bright had said that there was an alliance between the Tories and the "Irish rebels," and when the House divided the Tories and the Parnellites were found practically in alliance voting together with unbroken lines, while the Liberals were massed on the other side with a majority of thirty-four. The alliance then as on previous occasions was not the outcome of political negotiation, nor of any formal compact, but of common interests. There was joint action then as there had been many times before during the present session, and the debate on the resolution was only one out of a hundred deliberate attempts to interrupt the serious business of the House and to harass the Ministry by squandering precious time that is needed for so many urgent measures. Mr. Bright had described the Parnellites as "rebels" once before in the open House and had been applauded for his vigorous diction by the Tories themselves; and his use of the word "alliance" was not one whit more reckless than the application by the Opposition of the same terra to the Kilmainham negotiations had been. There was no ground for the resolution of censure; yet it was brought forward as a fresh expedient for annoying the Ministry and temporarily blocking the business of the House, justifying, in effect, the very charge

against which it was nominally aimed. It is plain that the Irish members will con-

Tories choose to recognize adventitious aid or not. Mr. Parnell's chief claim to political leadership is grounded upon his shrewdness in holding aloof from close political alliances and in uniformly acting in Opposition against the Government of the day. He voted with the Liberals against Lord Beaconsfield, and subsequently took his seat on the Opposition side, where he could lead an Irish revolt against Mr. Gladstone's Ministry. He has had the political intelligence to perecive that a Third Party, in order to possess the elements of strength and permanence, must be under all circumstances an anti-Ministerial party. He confidently expects that Ireland will return at the next general election a nearly unbroken Home Rule delegation, and that neither of the great parties will have anything more than a scant majority. The Government to-day commands only a nominal excess of twenty-six votes when the Home Rulers unite with the Conservatives. although the Conservatives have not made any remarkable gains in the bye-elections. The change of a dozen constituencies in a general election would render Parliamentary government impracticable, with the Irish members in Opposition, whether the Ministry were Liberal Conservative. The Parnellites are not en-

cumbered with political convictions in these so-called alliances. They engage in them from motives of temporary convenience, their ulterior aim being to make their own party a stumbling-block in the way of English legis-

lators.

SAMUEL COX REDIVIVUS. THE TRIBUNE'S candidate for Speaker of the next House is now, we rejoice to say, on the home stretch. Mr. Samuel Cox, as we learn from a published telegram, is now in Indiana, with his face pointed toward New-York. It is hoped that he will arrive in time to take part in the celebration of the Fourth of July at Tammany Hall. It would be a pretty melancholy Fourth of July at the Wigwam in Fourteenthst, if Samuel Cox were not there with either a "Long Talk " or a "Short Talk," or at least a

few interlocutory remarks. The occasion this year, too, will be of unusual interest. The "Long Talk" will be given by Governor Butler of Massachusetts, who, for reasons needless to recite, has been absent from the councils of Temmany for more than twenty years, and it would only be in the natural order of things if Mr. Cox should follow him in a "Short Talk," after which Governor Butler might sing his favorite hymn, "Shoo, fly, don't bodder me." The absence of Mr. Cox from these interesting ceremonies, which might properly conclude with a tableau in which Mr. John Kelly would stand between Butler and Cox, with one hand on the head of each, pronouncing over them a "Bless you, my children !" would be slmost s calamity. We feel confident that Samuel will be here, and that he will sit on the stage at Fourteenth-st. and writhe under Governor Butler's broad but ambiguous smile.

The present telegram from Indianapolis contains the first intelligence that we have received from our can lidate for several weeks. When last heard from he was in North Carolina. He had previously been in Washington, and there, under pressure from a local scribe, had permitted it to be drawn out from him that the New-York delegation would be solid for him as Speaker; that he already had votes enough pledged to give him the balance of power, and that his friends already considered him as good as elected. Leaving Washington he plunged into the fastnesses of North Carolina, and for weeks he made no sign. Where he has been during this period we have not the slightest idea. No more do we know where Samuel Randall has been, or where Carlisle, or Blackburn. Burrowing, we presume. All the candidates for Speaker have been out of sight. Did we say all ? | those Star Route frauds! No, not quite all. Springer has-but it is a mistake to treat Springer as a serious circumstance. The serious candidates during this time have been swimming so deep as to never kick a ripple to the surface, and we are proud and of them. He took a header in North Carolina five or six weeks ago, and never made a sign till yesterday, when some one sang out, "There she blows!" and pointed toward Indiana. Queer, too, that he should have broken the

surface there; and at Indianapolis, where the chances are about ten to one that a hanana skin could not lie on the sidewalk fifteen minutes without tripping up a candidate for President. But he did come up precisely there. We do not know where he has been all this time. We do not care to ask. We have confidence in him to that degree that we do not doubt that he has used his opportunities to the best. Doubtless he has been through the South and made clean work of it. It would not surprise us to learn in the course of a day or two that he was the second or third choice of a great many Southern Democrats, and that, putting these with the New-York delegation, he was more sure than ever of the Speakership; or if not that, of a balance of power which could not fail to give him "a good place on the committees." At Indianapolis Mr. Cox permitted himself to be drawn out. Not fully, to be sure, but enough to disclose his own confidence in the result. Being questioned, he said with great frankness that he would "certainly go into the caucus with the solid support of the New-York "delegation, and that he would make the liveli-"est fight he knew how." Interrogated further, he answered with still greater candor, "I do not care to ruin my own chances by discussing those of others; I am fighting for Cox." This is our own Samuel Cox-our candidate. The rest of them pretend to be fighting for the party or for some so-called principle. Our candidate fights for Samuel Cox.

We grow funder of him as he grows older and develops. He represents the Democratic party better than any other man. He openly avows his principles : " Every man for himself," etc.,

CATECHISING A REPRESENTATIVE DEMO-CRAT.

Q .- What have you to say to the fact that you party's representatives in the last New-York Legislature raised the tax-rate from 2.45 mills to 3.25 mills ! A .- I frankly answer that I sternly disap-

prove of the Star Route verdlet. Q .- What do you think of the refusal of that Legislature either to revise the tax laws or to pass any of the well digested measures recommended by the Tax Commission of 1881? A .- I have no hesitation in asserting that in my judgment the Star Route trial was unnecessarily prolonged.

Q .- What is your candid estimate of the ability and integrity of a Legislature whose chief piece of work, the Supply bill, was so preposterously bad that the Governor found it necessary to destroy nearly one-half of it? A .- O, those star route frands!

Q .- Please express your opinion of the course of the lower House of that Legislature in deliberately depriving a man who had been fairly elected of his seat and bestowing it upon a man who had no more right to it than to the Russian throne, A .- Ah, those Star Route frauds!

Q.-Do you inderse Governor Cleveland's flerce criticism of the present management of the Immigration Department, regarding it as " a scandal and a repreach to civilization," and if so will you characterize his refusal to call an extra session in the terms which it logically deserves? A .- It is a plain

arraign the Republican party as a Star Route party Q .- Please turn your eyes now from New-York to Pennsylvania. What apology or explanation, if any, have you to offer for the Democratic Legislature of the Keystone State, which at its last session passed an Appropriation bill that takes nearly half a million dollars more from the public treasury than the Appropriation bill prepared by the Republicar Legislature of the same State in 1881 called for ! A .- Well, all I have got to say on that point is that I can searcely pronounce the words "Star Route"

without bursting into indignant tears. Q .- Please turn your eyes now from Pennsylvania to Kentucky. Do you argue that prominent Demoeratic Kentuckians are correct in asserting that the nomination of Proctor Knott for Governor was procured by bribery and false counting to the State Convention? A .- I will never condone the Star Route frauds.

Q .- Please turn your eyes now from Kentucky co Connecticut. What conclusion have you reached in regard to the evidence that is being presented by well-known Democrats to establish the fact that Thomas M. Waller, the present Democratic Governor of that State, was nominated last year by fraud? A .- I absolutely loathe the Star Route frands.

Q .- Please turn your eyes now from Connecticut to Virginia. Have you noticed that a leading exponent of the Democracy of the last-named State resolutely declines to entertain the proposition that colored men are the equal of white men before the law and in the eye of the Constitution? A .- I lose much sleep every night contemplating the Star Route frauds.

Q .- And now a few general questions: Will the Democracy have the courage and the good faith to take the tariff plank out of their National platform of 1880 and insert it in their National platform of 1884f Or does the party intend to illustrate the cowardice of its lack of convictions by aedging the is ue or by endeavering to hedge upon it f A .- I execrate the Star Route frauds.

Q .- Looking back over the political history of this country for the last twenty-five years, can you mention a single issue that the Democratic party has not been wrong upon; a single cause designed to promote the best welfare of the country that it has champloned? What has been its record upon slavery, emancipation, reconstruction, resumption, the integrity of the ballot-box, civil service reform, temperance-has it been creditable or discreditable : does it inspire confidence or distrust? A .- It inspires, it inspires -- that is to say -- or rather -O, let's change the subject and talk about the Star

Route frauds.
Q.- What is the Democratic party going to do in the Presidential campaign of next year when the people ask it to show cause why it should be retored to power? A .- It is going to cry "Star Rente," at the top of its voice.

Q .- Yes; but suppose the people, not being 26-carat idiots, are not enthusiastically satisfied with that answer and insist that it must enumerate its own affirmative principles, that it must point out its own patriotic achievements, that it must exhibit the fruit meet for repentence that it has brought forth since it was last in power at Washington, that it must forecast its own affirmative future by the light of its own affirmative past-what then? A .- Then the entire party as one man will cry yet 'Star Route!" "Star Route!!" " Star Route!!!"

Q .- You have casually alluded to the Star Route frauds. As an intelligent man you know that those frauds were unearthed by Republicans; that since the day they were first brought to light all the recognized exponents of the Republican party have ceased not to insist that they should be thoroughly investigated to the end that the guilty should meet their deserts; that all the resources of a Republican Administration have been employed to make good this party demand. Nevertheless, in the exercise of a shameless partisanship, rendered desperate by the prospect of Democratic defeat in 1884, you fain would have the people believe that the Republican party actually condones the Star Route frauds, and that the verdict of a jury of Republicans and Demo crats is to be regarded as demonstrating that the Republican party is totally depraved. Can you not see that while occupying this attitude you are simply advertising the weak and forlorn condition to which your own party has become reduced f A .- O,

THE WAR ON TROUSERS,

There are signs of an irrepressible conflict on the subject of trousers. A small but indomitable band of agitators have decreed that the trousers of the period are ungraceful and must be replaced by the happy to say of our own candidate, Samuel Cox, knee-breeches of the fathers. These agitators are that he has been swimming just as deep as any too discreet to make their warfare incessant. They stone of a monument to the memory of Frederick appear at regular intervals, each time with a little different form of attack, strike their blow and retire. Mest of the attacks have been made by women, who have sought to convert the masculine taste by judicious appeals to masculine vanity. The men have been told that they would look ever so much more picturesque and graceful in kneebreeches; that in their present style of apparel they are too " ridiculous for anything," The Rev. Anna Oliver, who was one of the most radical of the agitators, deciared a few months ago that the highest point of manly grace and beauty would not be reached until men resumed the dress of an old time page. That opinion was rapturously applauded at the time of its utterance by the ladies who heard it, but the men, for some reason or other, failed to adopt the suggestion. Possibly the fact that the weather was extremely cold at the time had something to do with chilling the reform.

Other ladies soon afterward appeared and, inspired by the presence of Mr. Oscar Wilde, took up the cudgels vigorously in favor of a more modified phase of the reform than the Rev. Anna Oliver had advocated. They recommended the sons of men to follow Mr. Wilde's example and begin not with tights but with knee-breeches. This suggestion was also coldly received. It might have fared better if Mr. Wilde had not been here to stand as a model of what the reform was able to do for a man. Whatever emotions of admiration that distinguished gentleman's personal appearance may have excited in the breasts of the gentler sex, it is entirely accurate to say that the emotions which a casual inspection of him awakened in the average man were of a different character. No man in the whole United States has ever appeared who was willing to become a follower of Oscar Wilde. He has since confessed the failure of his mission by substituting trousers for his own knee-breeches. This discouraging failure depressed the anti-

trousers movement for a time, but by no means suppressed it. It broke out in a new quarter only a few days ago. This time a man is said to be the leader. The letter-carriers of Chicago first got wind of the attack. They heard that the Postmaster-General was considering a proposition to put all the letter-carriers into knee-breeches, and like true sons of a free country they immediately organized an indignation meeting and protested. The burden of their protest was that they would die rather than be turned into dudes; that the recommendation came from the Philadelphia postmaster. who is himself a dude," and who lives in a city where "half the people are dudes"; that "out West we are more independent and will fight to the bitter end"; that there can be no "knee-breeches or petticoats for us."

In our opinion this violent and somewhat brutal outbreak will quiet the reform for a month or two. Chicago was not a favorable spot to work upon. That was the city in which Mr. Wilde was called Wild Oscar the Assthete," and which he himself called the most " utterly dreary " in America. IIt is clearly not a city which is ripe for a reform of this delicate artistic character. In fact, it is doubtful if there is anywhere an American city which is ripe for it now. The project has unfortunately becom mixed up with esthetes and dudes, and until it can be disconnected from them, even feminine flattery, that most potent of all agencies, will not be power ful enough to make men look kindly upon it.

It is stated that the New-Orleans continentals who recently visited Boston accepted a handsome garrison flag from Governor Benjamin F. Butler. Didn't an old Latin poet say something about fear ing the Greeks bearing gifts? It would be funny if the citizens of New-Orleans upon the return of the Continentals should compel them to send the

flag back to the donor with the simple line: Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes." Funnier still if, in view of all they have said about General Butler, they should send it back with the message that they could not consent to the compounding of felony.

S. C. Ewing, Clift House, Salt Lake City, writes and telegraphs that one A. H. H. Zink, claiming to be authorized to solicit subscriptions for THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE and The Chicago Times, has victim ized himself and others to the extent of \$105. The man has no such authority and is doubtless a swindler. Whenever such a person presents a sight draft on us, requesting it to be cashed, the best thing to do is to send for a policeman.

The officers of a certain church in this city have been soliciting the opinions of prominent members of the congregation upon the desirability of introducing liturgical services. Some of the answers are quaint. One gentlemen writes that he does not object to a responsive service if there is a fair understanding that all hands shall go in. "But if it is only going to be a chirp or two here and there,it will only be ridiculous, and you can count me out." "Chirp" is good. A lady writes that she does not understand exactly what is meant by responsive service, but if it means that she has got to keep saying she is a "miserable sinner" during prayer time, she is opposed to it, for it isn't true. The inquiry promises to bring out some rather interesting views on the subject of liturgical worship.

Our Canadian neighbors are grumbling in anticipation of our proposed reduced postal rates. They see no reason why a letter from New-York to Quebec should cost only two cents while one from Quebec to New-York will cost three. Especially have they reason for complaint when they contrast the slovenly manner in which their postal service is conducted with that of the United States. Letters from this city to Montreal or Quebec, which at the outside require only thirty-six hours in transit, are frequently not delivered in less than ten days or two weeks. If the Canadian postal rates were reduced they would probably never be delivered at all; as with lower salaries the leisurely officials would sink still deeper into a condition of languid ease.

PERSONAL.

Mr. George W. Childs, of The Philadelphia Public Ledger, has purchased The Germantown Telegraph from its veteran editor and owner, Major Philip R.

Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, and Generals Barnett, McCook and Cish, will visit Washington next week to select a site for the Army of the Cumberand's statue of Garfield. Mr. Ward wants to know what sort of a place the monument will stand in before he designs it.

Albert Gallatin Bradstreet, who died last Satur day at Melrose Highlands, Mass., age seventy nine, was a lineal descendant of Governor Simon Bradstreet. He was for a number of years Door-keeper of the House of Representatives, Washing-

Ex-Senator David Davis is now at his home in Bloomington, Ill., looking exceedingly well, and devoting seven hours' work a day to his law business and his real estate interests. He will deliver a Fourth of July address at Pekin, Itl., where he lived many years ago.

M. Georges Rochegrosse, to whom has been warded the Prix du Salon in Paris, is only twentytwo, and last year, before he had attained his maority, he painted that powerful picture of Vitelinas Hunted Through the Streets of Rome," which received a medal of the third class in the Salon of 1882. He was born at Versailles, and was a pupil first of Jules Lefevbre and afterward of Boulanger. This horrible and powerful picture of "Andromache," which has received the Prix du Salon, had already been voted a medal of the second class by the jury of exhibitors.

Launt Thompson, of this city, has been chosen as the sculptor of the statue of General Burnside that is to be erected in Providence, R. I. Mr. Thompson, who is of Irish nativity, was a pupil of the sculptor Palmer, in whose studio he worked nine years. Among the full-length statues he has already executed are those of General Scott at the Soldiers' Home, Washington; General Sedgwick, at West Point: President Pierson, at Yale College, and the Color Bearer" at Pittsfield, Mass.; and he is now at work on one of Admiral Dupont, to be set up in Washington. The Bryant bust in Central Park is also one of his works. The equestrian statue of Burnside is to be of bronze, on a granite pedestal, and it is to be finished in time to be unveiled on Decoration Day three years hence.

At Washington Park, Cincinnati, will be laid this afternoon with imposing ceremonies the cornerthis country in 1881. He was one of the leaders of the political agitation in Baden which culminated in the disastrous uprising of 1848, when, being pronounced guilty of treason, he came to this country. In the following year there was another revolt, and he was called upon to return and assume the Presidency of the " Republic of Baden." He went back, but only to see his friends dispersed and be obliged himself to flee to America again. Then he settled in Illinois and became a farmer, taking much interest, Illinois and became a farmer, taking much interest, however, in public affairs. In 1856 he headed, with Lincoln, the Fremont electoral ticket, and he fought through the war in the Union Army. In 1873 he revisited Germany for a short time and was received with great popular honors. The Cincianati monument, the work of Leopold Fettweiss, will be of marble, of heroic size, and will represent Hocker plainly clad in ordinary citizen's ciothes.

OTTAWA, June 19 .- The Governor-General and the Princess Louise and party will be absent from the capital two months. They intend to spend a few weeks at the Government House before taking a final farewell, either in the latter part of September or the first week in October.

WASHINGTON, June 19 .- W. N. Thomas, the newly appointed Minister to Sweden and Norway, arrived in Washington a few days age, and is now receiving his instructions from the Department of State, preparatory to starting at an early date for his post of duty. He took official leave of the President to-day.

Washington, June 19 .- The Postmaster-General returned to the city last night and was at his desk

GENERAL NOTES.

The latest addition to the English Navy is the Calypso, whose beauty is in most agreeable contrast to the amazing ugliness of vessels of the Indexible and Devastation type. She is a fast steel cruiser sheathed in wood, carries twelve breech loaders of moderate alibre and will take nearly as large a crew as some of he ironelads which are three or four times her size.

An exercise in the art of besieging and defendng a fortress will be held next autumn at Coblentz, beginning on October 1 and continuing fourteen days. The object will be to illustrate by practice all the man-curves and methods which might come into operation during a similar undertaking in actual war. A large number of the most conspicuous officers in the German army have already been assigned to this novel and in-structive exercise.

An unfortunate young man by the name of Percy W. Hastings, living in Leominster, Mass., whose body below his neck was completely paralyzed by a fall in a gymnasium three years ago, has learned t paint in water-colors, holding the brush between his teeth. An attendant mixes the colors and puts the brush in his mouth. His skill is said by those who have seen the results of it to be surprising, and his prog-rees is so rapid that his friends actually expect his paint-ings to attain celebrity by reason of their artistic value independently of the physical dexterity which produces them.

The date of the forty-eighth annual comnencement of Marietta College is June 27. Professor F.W. Fiske, D. D., of Chicago, will deliver the address before he Society of Inquiry, and the Rev. Dudley W. Rhodes, of Cincinnati, the oration before the literary societies. The Alumni are to be addressed by the Rev. A. W. Will lams, of Philadelphia. Dr. I. W. Andrews, the learned and venerable president of the college, writes that the historical prize for proficiency in American History will be competed for by a number of students who will show that they have done good work in that important direction. President Andrews's "Manual of the Constitu-tion," which is used in many of the Eastern colleges, and Professor Von Holtz's "Pelitical History," are the text-books in which the young men are examined.

Visitors at summer resorts in rainy weather and perpetual solace in poring over the ancient registers which contain the names of past generations, especially when the record is interlined with the lucubrations of anity and cheap emotion. Thousands of visitors to the Yosemite Valley have laughed at the judgment recorded against a couple of Bostonians in an old register. With characteristic assurance and solemnity one of them

wrote: "I this day name the heights to the right of the Yosemite Fall 'Nevins's Heights,' in honor of my father, David Novins, of Boston, Mass."; and beneath it in the same lofty mood his companion inscribed the words? "I this day name the heights to the left of the Tosemite Fall 'Milton's Heights,' in honor of my father, Thomas Slocum Milton, of Boston, Mass." Following them came an exasperated rhymer who ridiculed the shal dedications in this cruel couplet:

"Ye gods, to think such witless wights Should with such names damn noble heights."

TOWN TALK-ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS. PERSONAL AND LEGAL.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD TOO LIGHTLY BUILT .- Dr. Rufus Gilbert, the designer of the Metropolitan Railway, has again appeared on the streets, without the yellow hue which jaundice had given his complexion; and he hne which jaundice had given his complexion; and he seems to have recovered from what it was once feared might prove a chronic disease. Dr. Gilbert was at one time Army Surgeon on the staff of General Dix, and subsequently on that of General George H. Thomas. He got his "Gilbert Elevated Railway bill" through the Legislature, after years of rebuffs, while General Dix was Governor, and without paying a cent to the Legislators. "But," he says, "I had to give away nearly all the stock in order to get it built, and then," he added, looking up at some workmen repairing a part of the structure in Church-th., "I could not get them to build it as heavy as it should have been." "Is it not heavy enough for the traffict" "Heavy enough i No. I wanted it to carry a thirty-Heavy enough ! No. I wanted it to carry a thirtyfive-ton engine. They built it for a twenty-ton, and are now running twenty-eight-ton engines on it. That is what makes it necessary to be constantly repairing it, as those men above are doing. Do you know that on the day of the opening of the Bridge we carried 300,000 people and left 50,000 more standing on the platforms, whom we were unable to move ! Fact, though." Dr. Gilbert is now only a consulting engineer on the road he devised and did so much to build.

THE NOOSE IN THE COURT ROOM.-John O. Mott, who has many cases in the General Sessions, was speaking yesterday of a rather startling provision of that courtcoom. Four long ropes hang from the sky-light in the centre of the room by which the ventilation is regulated. Each rope ends a loop not unlike a hangman's noose; and these are the first objects a prisoner sees on being called to the bar for trial from the prison-pen at the other end of the room. It affords an unpleasant if not a discourage ing first sensation.

WHO IS LAWYER CALLAGHAN?-Patrick Callaghan, the lawyer who is so unpleasantly mixed up in the Leonard-Smith shooting affray, is not generally known Leonard-Smith shooting alray, is not generally known to the legal fraternity. "I have had the greatest difficulty," said Mr. Kintzing, the counsel of Muss Leonard, "in finding out who he is and where he is. John Sparks, Clerk of the General Sessions, is the only man I can find who recalls him." He should have inquired of George H. Purser, of the old Board of Street Openings. In the "Tweed Ring" times Callaghan, for some political reason, was allowed to know the se-crets and plans of those who laid out the new streets up town, and was permitted to make a comfortable fortune in real estate operations along the lines of the procoted streets and boulevards. Like Hugh Smith, he got away with it." It is within only a few days that he last of Sheriff Matthew T. Brennan's investments under the same guidance " went by the board" under the auctioneer's hammer. His speculations were all un

A LEGAL-SOCIAL-REFORM CLUB .- "I hear of a novel club or association which is quietly organizing," said a prominent lawyer. "It is a Bar Association, Reform ociety and Social Club all in one. The basis of organization, however, is one which may be called protective. The members are to pledge themselves to communicate, at semi-monthly meetings of the organization, anything n their personal experience with judges of the courts, clerks, city and county officials or other lawyers which indicates favoritism or corruption, and on a majority vote in favor of action to impeach, remove or disbarcorrupt officials or disreputable lawyers, the members are to take united action. There is a general impression abroad that the Bar Association has be-come less practical in its efforts to purify the bench and bar than it was designed to be at the start. It originally sprang out of the exposures made by THE TRIBUNE of the corruption of Barnard, Cardozo and McCunu; but several lawyers of ill-repute got into it and damaged its reputation. There are lawyers at the bar known to the association to be convicts and under charges of fraud and indictments for crime, but the members take no steps to disbar them. The idea of the projectors of the new club is to supplement the Bar Association in this respect.

A LAWYER'S FEE.-This story about lawyers is told by a lawyer who likes a joke. He was sitting in a bar ber's chair, a few days ago, when a woman came into the shop and asked the proprietor to change a dollar bill. 'I want it," she said in explanation, " because I am go ing to see my lawyer."

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Prohibitionists will probably control tha Republican State Convention in Iowa. The choice of delegates has proceeded far enough to make this result evident. The extremists will hardly be numerous enough, though, to defeat the renomination of Governor Sherman, but they will doubtless (This will demand prohibition by statute law or by con-stitutional amendment. The renomination of Judge stitutional amendment. The renomination of Judge Day, of the Supreme Court, who voted in favor of sullifying the late amendment, will be defeated, and ex-Senator McDull probably named for his place. It will be interesting to watch and see what the result of placing the Republican party in Iowa squarely on a prohibitory platform will be.

Senator Voorhees deserves a vote of thanks from his political opponents for his frank comments on Civil Service reform. He characterizes the present law as a " fraud and a humbug " and its passage as a " sharp piece of business" on the part of the Republicans. Ha s a believer in " practical politics," and thinks that the work of the party in power ought to be performed by its "friends." The hint is thrown out also that the Demaerats will refuse to vote any money next winter to carry into effect the provisions of the law and that the party will take ground against the measure in 1884. Mr. Voorhees no doubt voices the sentiments of the great majority of his party in respect to Civil Service reform and makes evident how foolish it would be to trust the administration of the law to its enemies.

The effort to push the Democratic party upon some positive ground in respect to the prominent ques-tions before the country does not make encouraging progress. The Southern journals have been the most dustrious in this scheme. They claim energetically that it is the only way in which the party can succeed. The trimmers " and the " wait-till-we-get-there " leaders, they say, must no longer control the party. There are a few echoes of this polley in the North, but the great majority of the party organs in this section have too vivid a recollection of the fate that befel them three years ago, when they unknowingly took positive ground on the taxiff, to wish for a repetition of a similar trial.

Judge Foraker's political opponents have raked up the first slander against him. They accuse him of having defended in a United States court a school superintendent who refused to admit a colored child to the white schools of Springfield, Ohio. The facts in the case are that Mr. Foraker was engaged as counsel by the superintendent, whose action was in strict accordance with the law of the State. He confined himself to a simple statement of the law without uttering a word deroga-tory to the colored people. It was at his suggestion that a colored lawyer, Mr. Newberry, who had not been admitted to practice in the United States courts, was allowed to appear and prosecute the case for the colored allowed to appear and prosecute the case for the colorea child. Mr. Newberry when interviewed the other day on the matter said that "Judge Foraker proved himself a courteous, considerate gentleman in every respect, and the colored people of no class have any right to complain of his conduct." The Democrats only prove how massallable Foraker's record is when they are compelled to fail back upon such a firmsy charge as this.

PUBLIC OPINION.

A LONG LOST WITNESS COMES TO LIGHT.

"Everett House, ex-Senator George E,
Spencer," is the interesting announcement which led of
the New-York hotel arrivals yesterday, and wateh
ought to interest Mr. George Bliss, who found it so difcult to find Mr. Spencer when Mr. Spencer's mail and
the newspaper correspondents were finding the fleeling
witness with no difficulty whatever. This is, so its
speak, the "close" season of the Spencer hunt, as no
Star Roate Jury is sitting in Washington. Mr. Spencer
had better be careful, however. Proceedings in abiother
trial began yesterday, and, if he rashly stays in NewYork, Mr. George Bliss will have a subpœna-server hunting for him in Montana or Idaho.

SUGGESTIONS FOR 1884

From The Omaka Republican (Res.)

It is best that the party should not be hopelessly divided on the question of wno shall lead us. It is best that delegates to the convention of 1884 should be elected without clamor, intrigue or the medium of parked canceless and conventions awayed by maires paironase or desire for revenge. It is best that all should meet throughout the Union and counsel together; should select careful, carnest, true-hearted men to bold the delegate power, men devoted to the party, auxious for it to be the party of the people, planting itself-equarely in the lead on all vital questions and maintaining its assendency by being up to the front in the march of progress. Standing by every just and holy object, approving the efforts to better the condition of men and women, giving to each and all the largest fiberty consistent with the strict enforcement of law, rebukmy law-leasness, disorder and crime, purging the nation of the sympathizing with all homesbe efforts to improve the condition of oppressed millions, adjusting the tariff in a way best calculated to promote industry, multiply many